

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CITY AND COUNTRY LIFE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is wrong to get out of patience with fools. God made them—of course, for some wise and good purpose, though we may not be able to comprehend it for the next hundred thousand years. They must be borne, like any other affliction, in the pious, inviolable trust that all is for the best.

We anxiously, persistently urge all who must sell their labor for a living to take it where labor is scarce and in eager demand, not attempt to sell it in a glutted, stagnant market. What is there remarkable in that?

We urge every one who must live by his own exertions to work and save with fixed resolve to be able to employ himself at the earliest possible day. Then let him continue to work for wages, if he can make more thus than by working for himself (as very many can); but always ready to employ himself whenever no one else wants his labor who will pay him more than he can earn as his own boss.

We do not disparage working for wages. Most of us began responsible life that way, and could do no better. We honor the man who earns a dollar per day by digging a good ditch; we prefer that he should not be content to live and die a ditch-digger. We want him to dig out of that line of business in the course of a few years, and leave room in it for immigrants coming over and boys coming on. Let him use the highway, not choke it.

As to going West, we think those who have considerable means can do quite as well at the South. Land, though not so cheap as it was, is still very cheap there; you can buy a sufficient quantity of tillage, timber and buildings much cheaper there than at the West. But then school-houses more abundant at the West, and your neighbors there are more ready to join you in providing the requisite roads and bridges. For a man who must buy everything with his own labor, the West will do, while the South is not yet in order. If you can chop, plough, plant, mow, etc., or can do carpenter or blacksmith work, you can almost certainly find work and fair wages at the West; these are by no means so sure at the South. The West is still the poor man's Eden.

But there are twenty thousand out of work in Chicago alone. Chicago is a junior New York. Omaha is a junior Chicago. The multitude who want to live from hand to mouth—that is, who want to eat as fast as they earn—will crowd each other in Western as well as Eastern cities. Men, says an ancient poet, in crossing oceans, change their skies but not their hearts. It is no more difficult to be a poor creature in Chicago than in New York.

When we recommend going West, we mean something quite different from migrating to another city and hunting up a new "boss." We would have each emigrant resolve to secure a home of his own, though he be obliged to make it.

But this involves privation and hardship.

Certainly. We are not familiar with any safe road from poverty and dependence to thrift and comfort which does not, it involves hard work for fully six days per week, plain food, coarse clothing, with any quantity of patches, and very frugal habits. If you cannot stand this, you will hardly mend your fortunes by going West.

What you propose can't be done without a pile of money.

Yes, it can; for it has been. Northern Ohio was a dense, giant forest, whence the Indians had just receded, when its pioneers made their way to it from New England—practically farther off than Oregon now is. Very few of them had property, including money, to the value of \$300; many had little beyond the clothes they stood in. They had to pay more for their land than you need pay now; and it was four months' hard work for a diligent man to clear five acres of timber, leaving the soil still covered with blackened stumps, and full of green, tenacious roots. Many settlers gave up, and returned—needy, despondent, fever-stricken—to their fathers' Eastern homes. The greater number fought it out on that line—gladly worked as hirelings for fifty cents per day, whenever they had a chance; earned a little meat and a little grain, which they often backed twenty miles to a grist-mill, and (when ground) baked home again. Many of them could not tell how they lived; but they did live, reared a log-cabin full of rugged children, dug out into civilization, and died owners of good farms with large, well-fitted barns and comfortable dwellings, which their children and grandchildren now enjoy.

But you wouldn't have every one take to farming?"

—O no! We would have no one do that who has anything to do that suits him better. We are not advising those who are fully employed and fairly paid at present; or, rather, our advice to them is, "Stick to your work so long as it shall stick to you," and thus save the means for making a blank movement whenever work shall have left you. We are counseling those who do need advice, not those who don't.

But isn't farming a poor business? Isn't the country overcrowded as well as the cities?"

My dear sir, if you are inefficient you will rot get far ahead, no matter which road you may travel. But what do you really mean by "arming being overdone?" Suppose you were his day a squatter on a quarter-section (160 acres) of the national domain, which is to become yours when you shall have lived on it five years and paid sixteen dollars as land office fees; how are you to be harmed by what are called hard times? Is produce cheap? You will have to buy more than you sell for the next three years; how are low prices to hurt you? Is business dull? Your business, for the present, is to get part of your land broken up and seeded. Are many out of employment? Your homestead proffers you work enough—amply enough—for every day of the next twenty years. You will, for quite a while, be poor and out of money, whether bulls or bears are rampant in Wall street, and whether times are called hard or not.

Once more we entreat every needy person who can to forsake or shun the cities, if only to give a better chance to those who would like to do so, but absolutely cannot.

STANTON AS JUDGE—AN APPOINTMENT "NOT FIT TO BE MADE."

From the N. Y. World.

Mr. Stanton acted so conspicuous a part during six or seven of the most eventful years of our recent history, that everybody has a pretty definite impression of his character. His enemies (and no one ever had a truer number) think him a passionate, violent, headstrong man; malignant, despotic, and utterly unscrupulous; a fierce hater, and

a double-dealing, perfidious friend. His apologists have never denied that he has an impetuous temper and overbearing manners; but they claim that his imperious nature and despotic will singularly fitted him for the post of Secretary of War, and that the country owes him a great debt for the energy he infused into military operations. There has never been any difference of opinion between his foes and his panegyrist respecting the general type and structure of his character, which is as far removed as possible from dispassionate calmness, judicial impartiality, and reverence for strict law. No man could be more out of place than such a hasty, violent, imperious zealot on the bench of the Supreme Court. Law has been aptly described as "reason speaking without passion;" but this new-made judge, who is appointed as a minister of the law, is a signal example of a mind in which passion bears constant sway.

It would be easy to present a long catalogue of instances in illustration of Mr. Stanton's total lack of the judicial temper; but let one suffice. We select this because it is one in which the object and intended victim of his hot malignity was an illustrious soldier and patriot, whose great services should have shielded him, if anybody could be shielded, from the rash judgment and blackening accusations of the Secretary of War. We of course refer to General Sherman, whom Mr. Stanton attempted to ruin within a week or two after the assassination of President Lincoln, when Stanton was virtually the head of the Government. Nobody can have forgotten the poisoned daggers with which the War Department then stabbed the reputation of that great and tried soldier. The telegraph was at that time under military supervision; not a despatch relating to army matters was permitted to leave Washington which had not undergone Mr. Stanton's censorship. The telegraph was then suddenly converted into a great engine of calumny to diffuse the impression all over the country that General Sherman was a traitor. So damaging was this calumny, coming from such a source, that even Mr. Bancroft was misled by it, and denounced General Sherman in his funeral oration in this city on the occasion of the Lincoln obsequies. The very worst of all those malignant telegrams was furnished by Mr. Stanton himself, namely, the notorious despatch which General Sherman addressed to Stanton from the South (whither Stanton had sent him to look after Sherman), saying that he had given orders to all the generals to obey no order issued by General Sherman, and accusing him, among other things, of conniving at the escape of Jefferson Davis across the Mississippi with the gold of the Rebel treasury. That despatch would have remained a secret in the War Department if Stanton had not maliciously published it. Its publication was not necessary to the public safety even if the accusations contained in it had been true. It could serve no purpose, and was intended to serve no purpose, but to defame and ruin General Sherman in advance of any defense or any hearing, or any opportunity to rebut the calumny. It is needless to ask whether the man who thus tried to blast the reputation of General Sherman, without waiting to hear his defense, possesses a cautious, judicial turn of mind, or is in any respect fit for a judge.

It may be asked in wonder how President Grant, who at least knows that a judge ought to be cool and impartial, and is a friend of General Sherman, could have appointed such a man to the bench of the Supreme Court. The truth is, that General Grant made the appointment under Congressional duress. All the Republican members of both houses united in pressing this selection upon the President, and he dared not resist. He wanted his friend, Mr. Hoar, confirmed, and knew that if he refused to appoint Stanton, Hoar would certainly be rejected by the Senate, and that anybody he might nominate in Stanton's place would probably share the same fate. He was coerced into making the appointment against his judgment and inclinations. And as if to show their contempt of their submissive slave, the Senate confirmed Stanton at once, the moment his name was sent in, and are still keeping Hoar in dubious and almost despairing suspense. Considering that it is one function of the Supreme Court to decide upon the constitutionality of laws, nothing could be more arrogant and impertinent than for Congress to dictate the appointment of judges who are to review its own acts. By suffering this dictation, General Grant surrenders both himself and the judiciary to be tools of Congress, thus aiding that body to break down the division of powers established by the Constitution, and make the will of Congress supreme.

Mr. Stanton is not only destitute of a judicial temper, but he is himself a deeply interested party in many of the suits likely to come before him for trial. There is yet a multitude of unadjudicated questions arising out of the late war and involving the property of much of Mr. Stanton's official action. In all such cases he is too deeply interested as a party to be fitly intrusted with the duties of a judge. In his dogmatic and biased mind, every such case is decided before it can be brought to a hearing and argued. The most solid adverse arguments will make no more impression on him than a Democratic speech in Congress makes upon a Republican majority when they have decided in caucus to pass some particular bill. It is because Congress knows that Mr. Stanton's mind is invariably made up on the only class of questions in which Congress feels much interest, that the Republican members insisted on his appointment and forced General Grant to make it. With such men on the bench, it is of little consequence whether the Supreme Court is stripped of its constitutional jurisdiction or not, as the cases are all virtually decided by the interest such judges have in clearing themselves.

CORRUPT INFLUENCES IN PRISON MANAGEMENT.

From the N. Y. Times.

We understand the Prison Association, or one or more of its members, is preparing a report, at the request of Governor Hoffman, setting forth in detail the shocking abuses which mark the condition of the State Prisons, owing almost exclusively to the conversion of the various offices connected with their administration into prizes for politicians; and if we are correctly informed, the Governor is sufficiently impressed with the importance of the subject to be willing to recommend anything that may be necessary—even an amendment to the Constitution—to take this whole class of offices out of the political arena. There is probably nothing in the field of politics which more strongly illustrates the extent to which the principal players in the game have rid themselves of all scruples of conscience, than their application to the management of the prisons the rule of "rotation" to which they have subjected the distribution of the rest of the spoils. As we have more than once said, the community can bear with a great deal that is bad and corrupt in politics, if it only have the admin-

istration of justice kept pure. We can, for instance, bear with the presence of a very large element of corruption among city voters, if we have justices who will look up repeaters, judges who will not discharge them on habeas corpus, and district attorneys who will prosecute them. We can bear, too, with the presence of a great many scoundrels in Wall street, if we know that when they try to trip honest men up, or plunge the money market into confusion, they will not have the help of the judiciary in covering up their intrigues, and if sent to jail, will, while there, have even-handed justice dealt out to them. In short, the administration of justice is the sheet anchor of society. If we keep that in good condition, the ship of state can ride out almost any gale.

Now, our jails are a most important feature in our administration of justice. It is a great thing to have honest judges, if only for the decision of civil controversies; but whether good judges are of any value in criminal cases depends very much on what comes of the prisoners after they leave the court room; and it is a lamentable fact—but that it is a fact any one may satisfy himself by perusing the last reports of the Prison Association—that in this State they become the prey of men in many if not most respects worse than themselves. There is, of course, a large class of persons who are not easily moved by the recital of prison abuses, so long as they consist simply in ill-treatment of prisoners. They consider punishment and not reformation the chief end of jails, and as long as criminals are made to suffer, do not care very much how it is done. But then over these persons will be concerned to hear that men who differ from the prisoners principally in being dexterous enough to avoid the meshes of the law have got hold of the penal institutions of the State, and are making money out of them, by favoring unduly those who have money to buy their favor, and brutally oppressing those who have not—thus preventing society from getting any real benefit out of the criminal's sufferings. The history of the sojourn of Kolshatman, the noted bounty warrant forger, at Sing Sing, as told by the Prison Association, including his private room, his cigars, his liquors, and the society of his wife, forms a curious contribution to the literature of our judicial system. We say nothing here of the blood-guilty and perjured prisoners who are used by one set of knaves for the exploitation of another set. Was simply call attention to the expediency of the thing.

We would now say one word to the Republican members of the Legislature and Republican voters throughout the State about their duty in the matter, and that is, if Governor Hoffman takes it up this winter, don't look askance at his recommendations and give yourselves no concern about them because he is a Democrat, or opposed to the fifteenth amendment, or signed the Erie bill last winter. The judicial system and the prisons ought not to be, we repeat, in the political arena. It is every man's interest that they should be restored, no matter what his opinions may be on general questions of State and Federal politics, and we shall never get them reformed without a union of men of all parties. Republicans and Democrats are still agreed as to the impropriety of lying, cheating—at least as regards all matters not connected with elections—and view murder and robbery with equal distaste. Let us take advantage of this unanimity while it lasts, and put our house in order by means of it. There is no knowing how soon it may pass away.

MR. HOAR AND THE SUPREME COURT—LET HIM BE REJECTED.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Senate does well to pause and reflect over the nomination of Mr. Hoar to the position of Justice of the Supreme Court. He ought not to be confirmed. He is brought forward to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Judge Wayne. Judge Wayne was the only remaining member of the Court from all the States lying south of the Potomac and the Ohio. His successor should be taken from that section of the Union. To select Judge Hoar of Massachusetts as the representative of the Southern States in this tribunal, would be one of the most repugnant specimens of carpet-bagging which has marked the reconstruction era. Nor is there any excuse for going to Boston to find a lawyer whose promotion to this high place is to satisfy the reasonable aspirations of the bench and bar of Richmond, Charleston, Savannah, Lexington, Nashville, Mobile, and New Orleans. Not to mention other names from which to select in the latter section of the Union, there is Judge Erskine, of Georgia, an able jurist, a firm friend of the Union during the war, and now District Judge of that State; Mr. Speed, of Kentucky, who was for several years Attorney-General under Mr. Lincoln; and Thomas S. Durant of Louisiana, an accomplished lawyer of New Orleans. With these, and a long list of equally worthy and acceptable names to choose from, why force a carpet-bagger from New England upon the bench, and thus needlessly excite the prejudices and kindle the animosities of the great body of the people, irrespective of party, throughout the entire Southern States?

There are other reasons why the Senate should refuse to confirm the nomination of Mr. Hoar. He is a man of great infirmity of temper, habitually irritable and ungenial in his personal intercourse with others, and would be very apt to bear himself upon the bench as to be a source of annoyance both to his associates and to the bar. Indeed, we learn that this constitutional infirmity of temper was the main reason why the Governor of Massachusetts did not appoint him Chief Justice of that State, and why the legal profession in the old Commonwealth were quite willing that he should be transferred from its Supreme Court to the Cabinet of General Grant.

If General Grant desires to remove Mr. Hoar from his councils, let him give him a dismissal, and not try to relieve himself of too much Massachusetts in the person of an unpopular Attorney-General by transferring him as a carpet-bagger to so important a place as the Supreme Bench.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING. This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It is applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is really put on Single Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the very great expense of removing the same and putting on new. No gravel used. PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S PATENT PAINT. I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. For particulars apply to the barrel or shingles on the best and cheapest in the market.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs, Yes, yes, Everlasting and old or new. At No. 145 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid coal-pit roof covering the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-rust, Fire, and Water-proofing, and all kinds of painting, oil, enamel, or varnishing. No paper, gravel, or slate. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care promptness, certainty! One great Call! Telephone! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior countries. JOSEPH LEEDES, Principal.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS DINNER TO THE POOR. The teachers of the Sabbath and Day Schools of the Bedford Street Mission intend giving a dinner, on CHRISTMAS DAY, to the scholars under their care, at the MISSION HOUSE, No. 619 BEDFORD Street, between 12 and 1 o'clock. Interesting exercises in the chapel, before dinner, by the children. The citizens are cordially invited to be present. Donations, either in money, poultry, provisions, or clothing, respectfully solicited, and can be sent to either of the undersigned: EDWARD S. YARD, No. 299 Spruce Street. JACOB H. HUKSALL, No. 131 Chestnut Street. GEORGE MILAKEN, No. 229 Arch Street. JAMES T. HISPAM, No. 228 Arch Street. WILLIAM H. HEISLER, No. 718 Second Street. CHARLES SPENCER, No. 718 Second Street. Rev. JOHN D. LONG, No. 619 Bedford Street. 12 16 6t

NOTICE—REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COKE.—The price of Coke has been reduced to eight cents per bushel, at the Market Street and Spruce Garden Gas Works, and to seven cents per bushel at Point Breeze and Manayunk Works. Orders may be left at the different Works, or at the Office, No. 20 S. SEVENTH Street. THOMAS R. BROWN, Engineer. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1869. 12 21 9t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1869. 12 21 9t

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT Street, S. E. corner of Fourth. NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of thirteen Trustees to serve the next year, will be held on MONDAY, January 3, 1870, between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon. JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 12 20 12t

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1869. The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of January, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier. 12 15 12t

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11, 1869. The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of January, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. H. P. SCHUBERT, Cashier. 12 15 12t

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1869. The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 11, 1870, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. H. P. SCHUBERT, Cashier. 12 15 12t

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above-named Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Office, No. 48 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary. 12 18 25t

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schuylkill College, and for private entertainment. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 23 2m

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital stock, clear of State tax, payable on and after January 9, 1870, in cash or after November 30, 1869. Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 227 S. THIRD Street. The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 4, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual. THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer. 12 11 11

OFFICE OF UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets. PHILADELPHIA, December 20, 1869. The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scrip-holders of the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Philadelphia will be held at the Office of the Company, MONDAY, January 10, 1870. At the same time eight Directors will be elected, to serve the ensuing year. JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 12 21 9t

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205 1/2 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. being fifty cents per share, clear of State tax, payable on and after January 9, 1870. Transfer Books close on the 29th inst. ROBERT JOHNSTON, Treasurer. 12 16 12t

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 27,100 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date. JOSEPH N. PIERSOL, City Treasurer. 12 16

EAST MAHANAY RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M. ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary. 12 14 22t

THE MAHANAY AND BROAD MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1869. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company and an election for Officers to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, January 10, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M. ALBERT FOSTER, Secretary. 12 14 22t

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCOHOLIC Glycerine TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists. 24 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

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COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS FOR PAINING GAS. And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain. Office, 911 and WALNUT Streets. 11 3t

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COAL. W. H. TACCART, COAL DEALER. COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE. 1208, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON AV., Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets. 12 15 m

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FINANCIAL.

COUPONS OF Union Pacific Railroad Co., Central Pacific Railroad Co., U. S. 5-20s and 1881s, DUE JANUARY 1, 1870, BOUGHT. GOLD BOUGHT. DE HAVEN & BRO., DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC., No. 40 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA. 6 11

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Co., of Virginia. Principal and Interest Payable in Gold. These Bonds are secured by a First and Only Mortgage on the entire real estate, road, personal property, franchise, and rolling stock of the Company, given to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, Trustees. The road is 22 miles in length, connecting Fredericksburg with Charlottesville by way of Orange Court House, passing through a section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, which, as part of the great through lines to the Southwest and West, the safety and security of the Company's Bonds are placed beyond question and doubt. We offer a limited amount of these Bonds at 95 and interest from November 1 in currency. Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished on application to TANNER & CO., No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK. SAMUEL WORK, 124 1/2 No. 25 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. 12 14 t

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO., Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St., PHILADELPHIA. Dealers in Government Securities Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New. A Liberal Difference allowed. Compound Interest Notes Wanted. Interest Allowed on Deposits. COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 13 m

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FINANCIAL.

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ELLIOTT & DUNN, BANKERS, NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, ETC. Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 36t

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FINE FURNITURE. DANIEL M. KARCHER, Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND St. A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. 11 4 that 2m

FURNITURE. J. LUTZ, No. 121 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET. I am selling off my entire stock of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE AT LOW RATES, On account of retiring from business. Please call and examine. 10 22 that 2m

RICHMOND & CO., FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE WAREHOUSES, No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET, EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT, PHILADELPHIA. 11 6 t

FURNITURE. T. & J. A. HENKELS, AT THEIR NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET. Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3m

CARRIAGES, ETC. GARDNER & FLEMING, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, No. 214 South FIFTH Street, BELOW WALNUT. A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand CARRIAGES, INCLUDING Coupe Hackaways, Phaetons, Jenny Lindas, Buggies, Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc. (3 23 t)

LEGAL NOTICES. IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of GEORGE F. RANDOLPH, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of CHARLES S. WOOD and HANNAH F. RANDOLPH, Executors of the last will and testament of George F. Randolph, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of December, A. D. 1869, at three (3) o'clock P. M., at the office of JOSEPH H. TOWNSEND, Esq., No. 313 ARCH Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 12 21 24t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of EDWARD DILLON, deceased. Notice is hereby given that MARY ANN DILLON, the widow of Edward Dillon, deceased, has filed in said court her petition, with an appointment of personal property and effects to retain under the act of Assembly of April 14, 1861, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by the court on SATURDAY, December 25th, unless exceptions be filed thereof. R. RUTLEDGE SMITH, Attorney for Petitioner. 12 16 that 4t

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 35 South SEVENTH Street, between Chestnut and Market Sts. 11 4